

## JACK LONDON HITS BACK HARD AT HIS CRITICS IN CITY

R. C. Lydecker, Keeper of Archives, Target for Some of Author's Hottest Shots

REPLIES TO ATTACK ON HIS ARTICLE IN COSMOPOLITAN

Wants To Know Why Some 'Knocker' Always Hammers Boosters For Hawaii

"Why in the deuce does some fellow in Hawaii always get out a hammer and knock any man who tries to give Hawaii some loving, wide-spread advertising over the rest of the world?" queries Jack London, the author, in a letter to The Advertiser.

This question is propounded in the second postscript of a communication wherein the author of "The Call of the Wild," "The Sea Wolf," and, incidentally, of "My Hawaiian Aloha," replies with exceeding warmth to R. C. Lydecker, keeper of the territorial archives.

In The Advertiser of August 17, Lydecker severely criticized the first installment of "My Hawaiian Aloha," appearing in the September Cosmopolitan. London's reply confirms the theory, gaining credence shortly after Lydecker's criticism appeared, that the novelist obtained his historical data from the writings of William N. Armstrong, member of the cabinet of the late King Kalakaua, who accompanied the Hawaiian monarch on his world tour.

**Story of Betrothal**

London's article recounted an alleged attempt by King Kalakaua to betroth the Princess Kaiulani to a son of the Mikado of Japan while he was the Mikado's guest in Tokyo in 1881.

Lydecker declared this statement a "historical mistake," because history shows that in 1881 Princess Kaiulani was only five years old. Lydecker also accused the writer of carelessness in gathering data, because the magazine story said that the princess was betrothed to the Hawaiian throne. Not until ten years after the Tokyo incident says Lydecker, did she attain this position of royal heritage.

London's letter, written at Glen Ellen, his home in Sonoma county, California, under date of August 27, is as follows:

**Editor Advertiser**—In your issue of Thursday, August 17, 1916, I have just read R. C. Lydecker's criticism of my article on Hawaii published in the September number of the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

**What's It All About?**

"But what is Mr. Lydecker's contention all about? Surely Mr. Lydecker has heard historically and as a keeper of the archives that often, at tender ages, princesses were betrothed. Surely Mr. Lydecker has found, as well, in history where princesses were betrothed before they were born! Why should five years of age be a bar to an international alliance by marriage such as I described as being proposed by King Kalakaua to the Mikado of Japan?"

"My authority for this matter is William N. Armstrong, a member of King Kalakaua's cabinet, who, with Col. C. H. Judd, accompanied King Kalakaua on his trip around the world. I do not know whether Armstrong's book is in the archives provided over by Mr. Lydecker, but, surely, Mr. Lydecker, speaking as an authority must have had access to that book. Now, if Mr. Lydecker at second hand knows more about this affair than Mr. Armstrong at first hand knows, that is a quarrel between him and Mr. Armstrong, and not between him and the author of this article, and the authorities quarrel that is no picnic of mine."

**Ends Nigger in Woodpile**

"In reading the later portion of Mr. Lydecker's criticism on my article of this matter, I discover that he takes the same case that I took for the proposed marriage between Princess Kaiulani and a Prince of the Japanese reigning house, and that Mr. Lydecker does not know as much about the situation as Mr. Armstrong knew."

"At the end of Mr. Lydecker's criticism, I find the cue to the whole situation. Mr. Lydecker has had his feelings hurt because I did not call at his office to verify the data that I had more straight than he has. Now, Mr. Lydecker is caught on the horns of the dilemma. Either he must call me a liar, or he must call Armstrong a liar."

"One final word in reply to the final word of Mr. Lydecker's criticism. Mr. Lydecker intimates that I was probably afraid that my story might be spoiled by the facts in the case, had I preferred to tell it as he would have straightened me out, rather than tell it as I told it from my 'romancing informants.' Please, Mr. Lydecker, I have had too many good stories spoiled in the past by the sort of persons who insist on spoiling good stories to have any fears about any of my present or future good stories being spoiled by that sort of persons."

Sincerely yours,

JACK LONDON.

P. S. If Mr. Lydecker has not read Armstrong's book, Mr. Lydecker seems woefully deficient in his knowledge of things Hawaiians. If Mr. Lydecker has read Mr. Armstrong's book, then he has been woefully unfair in not mentioning him as my authority when he, Mr. Lydecker, attacked me in your column.

P. S. Why in the deuce does some fellow in Hawaii always get out a hammer and knock any man who tries to give Hawaii some loving wide-spread advertising over the rest of the world?

## HILO HAS DETENTION HOME Shelter For Homeless Boys Ready

Bishop Libert Will Dedicate Institution For Life's Unfortunate Ones

Hilo's detention home for neglected and homeless boys has, to a certain extent, been completed, but much remains to be done to place the institution in such condition that it will serve the purpose it is intended for, and to this end Rev. Father Aloysius Borghouts of the Catholic Mission in Hilo is bending every effort.

Mgr. Libert H. Boeynaems, head of the Catholic Church in the Territory, will leave for Hilo on Wednesday of next week and will assist the following day at the dedication and opening of the first institution of the kind in the Territory.

The new home is located on the grounds of the St. Mary's School for Boys, a Catholic institution, but is non-sectarian in character. Father Aloysius, appointed by former Circuit Judge Parsons as juvenile probation officer for Hilo, conceived and has brought to ultimate success the idea of such a home for unfortunate children.

**Need Long Felt**

The need of such an institution has been felt in the Second City (Hilo) for a great many years," said a well-known Honolulu philanthropist yesterday while discussing the subject with a representative of The Advertiser.

"The sending of unfortunate youths to the Industrial School for Boys at Waialeale, this island, because they were poor, neglected and homeless, has been found to be but a makeshift solution of an important educational problem."

"While everybody in Hilo said so, and Hilo alone has come to the front in this important issue and advocated the establishment of an institution where youngsters, whose greatest crime was to have the wrong kind of parents, could be brought up decently and humanely, Father Aloysius alone has been quietly busy collecting funds and preparing the way for the ultimate and real answer to the question, 'What can we do for the homeless?'"

"From nothing but an idea, soon inspired, \$4000 out of \$5000 needed for bare bringing into existence of the home has been collected, but much more is needed."

**More Money Needed**

"The remaining \$1000, and much more is needed before the home can honestly answer its purpose, will doubtless be readily obtained, but even then the boys, several of whom have been for some time sheltered at the Catholic parsonage in Hilo, will have only a roof over their heads. Their stomachs will require some attention, it is felt, and for this and other purposes quite a sum is desired."

"Father Aloysius has been for several years interested in the welfare of Hilo's boys. Owing to this, alone, if not to other reasons, Charles F. Parsons, who was until recently judge of the fourth circuit court of Hilo for twelve years, appointed the well known religious worker of the Second City as probation officer for Hilo."

"On Judge Parsons' recommendation, assisted only by the Hilo delegation, the last legislature appropriated seventy-five dollars a month for a probation officer at Hilo. The amount has been used month in and month out entirely for the benefit of Father Aloysius' youthful proteges. Quite sufficient as a start, the monthly stipend has fallen inadequately short as the months have gone by and at present hardly begin to meet the calls made on the good priest."

**Honolulu Asked To Help**

"And now I wish to become personally, in the interest of a good cause, and I hope some of our substantial citizens in Honolulu, whom the Fates have favored with peace and plenty, will lend this deserving work in Hilo worthy of some substantial donation, so that the good priest will be able to carry on the work so nobly begun."

**Donations for the Hilo Detention Home**

Donations for the Hilo Detention Home should be sent to Rev. Father Aloysius Borghouts, Hilo.

**'NIGHT IN HAWAII' BOOSTS FOR ISLANDS**

Mainland Papers Tell of Boom For All Things Hawaiian

Hawaii continues to elicit a good deal of attention on the mainland, particularly at the big seaside resorts. Hardly a mainland paper comes to Honolulu, but has some mention of the islands, and in most of them the news is "featured," showing the increasing interest of the mainland in the subject.

A. P. Taylor, secretary of the promotion committee gets a number of these papers, and yesterday the mail brought him a New York Herald of August 16, containing accounts of a fete given by Mrs. C. Guy Smith of Montgomery, Alabama, at the Clifton Hotel, Parkview, Long Island, at which the entertainment of the evening was a "Night in Hawaii."

The affair was held on the big lawn of the hotel and hundreds of guests were present.

**RHEUMATISM**

Have you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle today, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**CHOLERA RAMPANT THROUGH ORIENT**

But T. K. K. Liner Given Clean Bill of Health Thanks To Preventive Measures

ALL STEERAGE PASSENGERS ARE HELD IN QUARANTINE

Ship's Officers Adopt Stringent Regulations To Guard Against Dreaded Disease

All steerage passengers who arrived in the T. K. K. Liner Shinyo Maru from the Far East yesterday, 380 all told, were held in quarantine. One hundred and seventy-nine Filipinos, who had been tested at Manila for carriers of Asiatic cholera, now epidemic in the Orient, were turned over to the planters to be detained pending bacteriological tests of the others. The remaining 207 passengers and three stowaways were taken to Quarantine island. Tests will begin today.

They joined four suspected carriers who arrived in the Seattle Maru a week ago, tests of whom have not been completed.

**Clean Bill of Health**

No contagious diseases were found in the Shinyo Maru. Daily throughout the voyage, from ten-thirty to eleven-thirty, Dr. E. L. Wemple, ship's surgeon, Capt. W. C. T. S. Filmer, Chief Officer M. Otani, Purser John P. Bourne, Chief Steward J. J. Richards and the second steward had a muster of all steerage passengers on deck and their berths. If any were found in bed, the reason was ascertained, in this way the Shinyo officers kept a close check upon the steerage.

Notices were posted in Chinese and Japanese giving rules for the prevention of cholera infection, and ailing persons were sent to the ship's hospital immediately.

As showing the fear-felt in Japan, ship's officers said that only 1200 tons of coal were taken at Nagasaki, instead of the usual 2900 tons, because the coals, residing near the city, would not enter it to work the vessel, and she and to coal at Kobe and Yokohama as well.

**All Stay On Board**

No passengers left the vessel at Nagasaki, it was stated. One or two clerks, whose business was urgent, went ashore, but, except for these, the officers and crew remained aboard. The public was not permitted to board the vessel. Only two cabin passengers were taken at Nagasaki.

According to the Shinyo's bill of health, there were sixteen cases and seven deaths from dysentery and 140 cases and seventy-two deaths from Asiatic cholera at Nagasaki during the two weeks ended August 29. Former reports said there were 262 cases from August 8 to 18.

The Kobe report showed eleven cases and two deaths from cholera and seventy-seven cases and eighteen deaths from dysentery during the two weeks ended August 17. Kobe has continued to report "dysentery" and "pseudo-cholera" cases in large numbers.

Eighty-one cases of cholera had been reported at Osaka, the Kobe bill of health said. Passengers taken at Kobe were six first-cabin, six second-cabin and 129 steerage.

**Cholera Demon Busy**

At Yokohama, during the two weeks ended August 21, there were six cases of cholera and five deaths in the city and ten cases and five deaths in the suburbs, and thirty cases of dysentery and eight deaths. Passengers taken on here were 127 cabin, twenty-two second-cabin and 170 steerage.

Steerage passengers taken at Yokohama had been under observation four and five days before embarking, it was stated.

A new and additional bill of health from Yokohama was carried by the Shinyo. It certified that Yokohama was free of epidemics of infectious contagious diseases, and was signed by the governor of Kanagawa-Ken.

Full shore liberty was granted at Yokohama. In and about Tokyo, according to recollection of officers, 900 cases of "suspected" cholera had been reported. This was not on the Yokohama bill of health.

The Shanghai bill of health showed that cholera was said to be epidemic in Nagasaki and vicinity and also was present in Osaka and Dairen. Spread of the disease thither indicates that the situation is becoming worse, and may mean also that cholera has been present in Japan for a longer time than has been thought.

At Shanghai twenty-three first-cabin and three steerage passengers were taken. No cholera was reported at Hongkong during the two weeks ended August 14, but there were cases at Macao and Canton.

**Many Cases in Manila**

At Manila, during the two weeks ended July 29, there were forty cases and nineteen deaths from cholera. Passengers from Manila were nine first-cabin, seventeen second-cabin and 180 steerage.

Advised to Dr. F. E. Trotter, chief quarantine officer, and to the chief quarantine officer of Port Townsend, received from Dr. S. N. Kinsman, passed assistant surgeon, health service, Shanghai, said that cholera was epidemic in Nagasaki and that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamer Mexico Maru, sister of the Panama Maru, bound from Manila and Hongkong to Port Townsend or Tacoma via Japan ports, had eighty cases and about half as many deaths. She was last reported at Yokohama August 11, bound from Hongkong, and Shanghai to Victoria.

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